

NEWPORT MERCURY.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1812.

[Vol. LI.—No. 2626.]

20,000 dls.

WITHOUT DEDUCTION,

The Highest Prize.

ABSTRACT from the Scheme of the 7th Class of HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY, which commences drawing in September, viz.

1 Prize of 20,000 Dollars.
1 do of 3000
6 do of 1000
10 do of 500
80 do of 100
100 do of 50

Besides many of 20, 10 and 7—making in the whole one of the most brilliant Schemes ever offered in the Northern States. No deduction from Prizes. Orders for Tickets received by ROUSSEAU & BARBER, at 85 each. Quarters 1: 30—but will soon rise.

Prize Tickets taken in payment. July 31.

Bowen, Ennis, & Co.

Offer for sale at their Store on Stevens's Wharf.

TEN Hhds. West-India Rum; 4 do. M-classes: 19 casks Rice; 20 bbls. superfine Flour; 8 do. mess Pork 100 kegs Virginia Tobacco; 100 quintals colts; Bar Iron of different sizes; hoop iron, spike and deck nail rods, cordage, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, tines, cherry-tree boards—Nails of various sizes—Hyson and souehong Tea, coffee, white and brown sugar. A general assortment of Ship-Chandlery, as usual. Newport May 1.

REMOVAL.

G.W. Martin & Co.

Inform their Friends and the Public, THAT they have removed from No. 72, Thames-street, to No. 53 Long Wharf, where they offer at private sale:

90 boxes white and brown Sugars.
15 Hhds. West-India Rum.
1000 Goat Skins.—500 Kid do.
100 Oxx hides.
Pieces Duck.
20 bbls. Pilot Bread.
N.B.—Goods received on Storage at a moderate price.
Newport, July 24.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred Bushels coarse SALT, at Store, No. 3, Perry's Wharf.—Apply to Cranston & Shaw or JOHN L. BOSS.
Newport, July 24.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred wt of excellent TWINE.—Enquire at Factory Store, No. 3, PERRY'S Wharf.
Newport, July 24.

New Goods.

AN additional supply of GOODS, which are, plain and twill'd Lutstrings, elegant white Satin, leacock, slate and light colour'd Canton Crapes, silk shawls, black bombazett, extra long white kid gloves, ribbons, &c. just received at Stores No. 157, by Solomon Townsend & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.
Newport, Feb. 14.

FASHIONABLE SHOES.

John M. Mansfield,

HAS just received at his shoe-store, a large assortment of Ladies Shoes, of the following kinds, viz. plumb color, l'elac, cream, salmon, tea, light and dark green morocco.—Also, A handsome assortment of black morocco shoes, with and without heels; misses' and children's morocco slippers and ties, all colors; gentlemen's New York and Boston made fine shoes and pumps; ladies Grecian slippers; boys' morocco dancing pumps; misses' kid slippers.—Likewise, 6 trunks of men's and women's low priced shoes; one trunk old-fashioned stuff shoes; New-York manufactured calfskins; neat leather boot l's and tops; boot soles binding skins, &c. &c.
Newport, July 4.

ADDRESS

OF A
CONVENTION OF DELEGATES,
OF THE
PEOPLE OF
NEW-JERSEY,

Chosen in the several Counties of said State,

And held by Public appointment,
AT THE CITY OF TRENTON,
On the 4th day of July, 1812.

(This Convention consisted of Old Soldiers and Patriots of the Revolution, and others who have been long known to the State by their patriotic zeal and public services.)

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

A CRISIS has at length arrived in the Administration of public affairs of this country, in which every one of us has a deep and solemn concern. It is not our purpose to review the various acts and proceedings of those, to whom the People for 12 years past, have entrusted the management of these affairs!—Unhappily they seem to have left us little to reflect upon, but our divisions and misfortunes. Most unequivocally, however, do we declare our confidence in the GREAT BODY OF CITIZENS, whatever may have been our distrust dissatisfaction in regard to many men in office, and the measures they have pursued.

We believe the PEOPLE, to whatever set of men or measures they have attached their confidence and support, could only mean, and did mean, the Good, the Peace, the Prosperity of a Country, rendered dear to them by so many privileges and blessings. It is to this PEOPLE, so enlightened, so independent and patriotic, (and may we trust, so candid as to confide in our sincerity) that we now Address ourselves.

On the 18th of June, a small majority in Congress, did by a LAW, DECLARE WAR on the part of the United States, against the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland and its dependencies.

This act, so unexpected, so opposed to the Petitions and Remonstrances of every Class and part of the community—so steadfastly and honorably resisted by a great majority of the delegates in Congress from this State, and by those of many other States, could not be prevented.—It was, after many days struggle, in Secret sitting, carried through and became a Law.

This CONVENTION is composed of men who would ill deserve the confidence of their Fellow-Citizens, and dishonor their own principles, were they to attempt to obstruct or defeat this law by any irregular opposition—by violence, by menace, or illegal combinations. It must be for those who want a good cause, and distrust the force of reason to support it, to adopt means so unworthy of Freemen and good Citizens. Some of us have contributed early and ardently, in contending for and laying the foundations of Civil Liberty, and all of us are too deeply impressed with the duties of submission to constitutional laws (while they are in force) to be capable of conduct or advice, tending to prevent their execution, by the agency of popular passions—however such laws may, during their continuance, distress the People or counteract their best and most important interests. But while we feel the obligation of our duties under the law which is deemed most impolitic and oppressive, we also know the extent of our rights and those of the people, enabling us and them to bring about its REPEAL, by our ELECTIONS.

We address you then, Fellow-Citizens, at this awful Crisis, produced by the War-Law, in the language of Freemen and Free Agents—in the consciousness of pure motives, and penetrated by the profoundest feelings of patriotic regard to our dear Country. Our hearts and minds are filled with this one subject, and the prospect opens (if the voice of the People does not save us) of lengthened public miseries.—We will not mingle in its consideration other grievances, or any matter calculated to embitter or revive party differences on other questions—all are lost, condemned, united, in the last great grievance of WAR.

Little did we, individually, or those who have confided this high trust to us, in our character of Delegates of the People, imagine, that a majority, now ever small, of the persons in office, could be brought to plunge in's Country into a WAR, and to unite, as probably a must, our destinies and certainly our

efforts, in a common cause with the Tyrant of France.

By some fatality, incomprehensible to us, on any principles of prudence, and much less of necessity, has this happened. A law, debated and passed in Secret has placed this extensive country and all its great interests of PEACE—Commerce—Agriculture—Union—and future Prosperity, on the fate of WAR.

Defence, within our own borders, and even arming our own vessels for defence on the seas, against both French and English aggression, was a practicable and not a hazardous expedient. But without preparation, and without trial of the means of defence, dissension in our country, and general opposition to war, to become the attacking power, and to declare open, general and offensive War, against one of the great contending states of Europe—we repeat it, fellow-citizens, is an event in the history, even of these times, which fills us, and we believe the great body of the people, with grief and amazement.

We were not invaded—no power even threatened it; we still enjoyed a tenfold greater portion of internal and even external happiness and prosperity than any nation in the world. Our agriculture, commerce and manufactures, the great products of our fields, forests and fisheries, growing out of the industry and enterprise of seven millions of free and virtuous citizens, were yet but little impaired, except by our own internal restrictions, which could at any time be suspended or removed.

In regard even to trade and navigation on the ocean, an immense and sufficient scope remained for all our ships, seamen and capital, free from belligerent and temporary restraints.—The British orders in council (made the principal ground of the war) only put France, Holland, and a part of Italy, in a state of blockade, preventing our merchant ships going there. The whole world beside, was in regard to any conduct of the British, as free to us as before. China the East and West-Indies, South America Great-Britain and her dependencies, and all the States and Kingdoms in Europe; none of all this vast portion of the world was affected or shut against us by the British orders in council; nine tenths at least, of all our trade was free.—France only, and her dependencies of Holland and part of Italy were blockaded, with whom, if no blockade of their ports existed, our trade could be worth very little, as it was subject to every species of vexation, loss, plunder and prohibitory duties.

Our own coasting trade of 1500 miles in extent, serving to employ and to support so many of our fellow-citizens, and to transport with ease and economy the surplus productions of labour from one state to the other by sea, affording a real profit to the community equal to the whole of our foreign trade, all this too remained to us unaffected by belligerent edicts.

Our revenue from commerce, also was very great—equal annually to the payment of every expense of the navy, army, civil list, and other demands of government, beside discharging each year a portion of the old debt of the revolution. The average of this revenue, not less than twelve millions of dollars annually, relieving the people from any direct taxes payable to the United States. In these favored circumstances of agriculture, foreign navigation, coasting trade and revenue, was war declared, and it necessarily shakes them to the foundation.

In regard to our political, moral civil and religious blessings and advantages, they were surely great and many. Peace itself, and Neutrality at a time when all the European world is convulsed and tending by wars and famine, to dissolution and the tyranny of one man, were to us, who almost solely enjoyed them, inestimable blessings. How innumerable and vast they were, your own feelings, enjoyments, and reflections, fellow citizens, can better determine than we describe. In great mercy also, we were removed 300 miles from those scenes of violence and devastation—we had taken no part in them. Our pure and free and progressing country, had kept itself from the dangerous and deadly grasp of French connection. This was our fear and our danger.

This war, if it is to be continued, deprives us of neutrality and peace. It makes this wide ocean no longer a barrier between America and the ambitious and ruthless vengeance, which is scourging Europe—destroying republics—liberty and human happiness.—We are now brought to the brink of a land steeped with blood, oppression and crimes. In a word, it

brings to the people of these states with all the rest of its actual and prospective evils, a co-operation in the war, it not a general alliance with France against England. With what anxious forebodings must every heart be torn, that thinks upon a war which not only cuts us off from so many positive blessings but launches this safe and happy people, into the vortex of European broils—into wars, which twenty years of blood and devastation have but served to infuriate, extend and perpetuate.

That our country had received wrongs, both in its honor and rights, from England, during her long contest with France, need not be disputed. What peaceable and neutral power has not, and which of these injured powers, embarking in a war of alliance with France or alone, to vindicate those rights, that has not suffered injuries tenfold greater. Most of them indeed losing their very liberties and independence in attempting to establish minor pretensions and vindicate what was called their Honor.—That Great-Britain is wrong in preventing our trade with France, because France interdicted our trade with England, or that her cruisers on the ocean frequently have impressed American seamen, pretending they were British subjects, or under real mistakes of the fact, are undoubted wrongs; that of impressment, a most injurious practice, and justly calculated to kindle our resentments, and to claim from our government prudent and persevering means to prevent or mitigate its severity, either by arming merchant ships for defence, or agreeing with England on some plan of avoiding the mistakes or violence of her sea officers. Such a plan was in fact agreed to by England and approved of by our Ambassadors Pinkney and Monroe, but rejected by the American Cabinet.

Fellow-Citizens, wrongs to our country will never be vindicated by us—and even these, so much insisted upon, cannot be reviewed by us with feelings less acute to their real importance, than by others. Washington, Jefferson, and Adams, during the twenty years of administration, never considered the pretension or practice of impressment, though more rigorously enforced then, as sufficiently justifying them to go to war.—And now that our administration in the present state of the world, and circumstances as it is, unprepared, and with divided councils, should by a bare majority declare general and offensive war, by land and sea, on such points not vitally affecting us in our national prosperity, instead of waiting for time, mutual interests and negotiation to settle them, (many of which must end of themselves with a war in Europe) is an event which seems to almost defy belief.—The people, reflecting citizens, are struck with amazement and disapprobation, looking round for means of relief, from the threatened evils of a protracted, hazardous, and untimely war—a war declared against England too in the midst of negotiations, and whilst her ministry and parliament were actually deliberating on the very point of repealing her Orders!

It is then, countrymen and friends, to this great, unlooked-for, and portentous question, we claim your solemn and candid attention.—We have reflected upon it. Our imaginations have carried us over its long and desolating track; desolate and long, even beyond imagination, will prove, if we do not cut it short, before its corruptions, its passions, and violence, shall have fixed it upon our land, beyond remedy or control. It is in its beginnings, we must make our lawful stand; before it spreads and strikes deep its roots.—It long permitted to flourish, over peace and social habits, all history proves that war b—couples the predominant passion, and civil liberty too often yields up its blessings to the lust of military ambition, pride and oppression.

We perceive this measure of the administration, big with unutterable mischiefs.—IF PERSISTED in, when will it end? What is it to gain for us? Are we sure, or is there even a shadow of probability, that we shall conquer England—compelling her by force of arms, to yield what she maintains to be her right, and refuses absolutely to relinquish in any other way than by agreement and mutual concessions? If war is resorted to, and while the war law continues, no further room is left for treaty, we must force our demands, and succeed in them by the sword—by bringing our enemy to submission.

And shall we, fellow-citizens, at this time, and in our circumstances, on account of these disputable points of trade with France, and abuse of impressment, incur so many immediate losses, and subject ourselves to so many certain future evils, as this war must produce.

You have seen what these immediate and certain losses will be in our agriculture, foreign and coasting-trade, revenue, and internal blessings of peace and neutrality; losses, any one of them a hundred-fold more to our injury, than all that has accrued or can accrue from the occasional injuries we complain of at sea.—If we go to war for commerce and seamen, is it not evident that we sacrifice them both and entirely? But what we must lose and suffer on the outset, great as it is, sinks into nothing compared with what will follow. Surely these dreadful consequences have escaped the notice of the advocates of war in their full extent, or they have preferred to encounter them, rather than forego their resentments, and retreat from imprudent resolutions.—How unfortunate, when men prefer the honor of persevering in error, to the honor of retracting it, and when their country too is at stake. Beside the decay of agriculture, commerce and revenue, war will vitiate the morals of our people, particularly the rising generation.—Is it nothing, to bring on a general decline of virtue, order, and regard for life, property and private rights?—Will not war necessarily produce, with a decline also of industry, and the evils of a wide-spreading insolvency? Perhaps even all these might, by some, be viewed without alarm; but what will the people say to, or how endure, for a great length of time, other necessary concomitants of a state of war? In a contest such as we must go through, with such a power to force it into submission, STANDING ARMIES, the bane and destroyer of liberty in every country, must be introduced, continued, and swelled, to a dangerous magnitude.—No matter what we call them, volunteers, select corps, &c. if they are not militia, under our own state officers and government, they are standing troops in the pay and under the direction of military chiefs, who may become ambitious, insolent, and over whom we can have but little control. In the train of war also, follows, wastefulness and insatiable demands upon the people's labour and substance, to support its never-ceasing and growing expenses. Great armies must be raised, clothed, equipped and paid;—and thus year after year, in addition to the ordinary expenses of government, and the support of the militia establishment, it is computed the additional annual war expense will not be short of twenty millions; how many years of war uncertain. The burthens on every man in the country will increase four-fold, under war-taxes, levied on his land and occupation, whilst his capacity to pay is diminished in the same proportion by the privations of war.

Those so eager to make, or to encourage the war, will share fewest of its dangers and burthens, they will fall on these Eastern States, on their capital, industry and citizens. Is it possible for the reflecting citizens to look even on this consequence alone, and its magnitude—we mean taxes, personal services and loss of business, and not to shudder with apprehension. Public credit, or a capacity to borrow, will in all likelihood, suffer, particularly if the war is unsuccessful; and paper money follow: we believe this must be resorted to. The old debt will remain unpaid, and a new one of vast extent be incurred. And is it nothing,—or is it not the most awful of all, that torrents of blood must flow, and private distresses of all kinds be multiplied, in this unnatural and disastrous contest. Where too, are our experienced captains, and what Washington is left to inspire and conduct us?

We enquire also, when our preparations shall be complete, if they ever can be, what are we to gain in any degree adequate to the evils it brings upon ourselves? Where shall we strike for the redress we seek, on account of the orders in council and impressment? The British navy is out of our reach, and superior to our own. Her armies do not invade us—no triumph over them can then, probably, be obtained. Her possessions in the north might probably be overrun, at an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure? But do we want extension of territory? Are they worth the cost? and will we consent to garrison and maintain large armies, in those regions of cold and barrenness, to so cure them during the war? and can we hope, at the end of it, that they will be relinquished to us by England? Will privateering, and our patriotic volunteers, and even our courage avail us, when there is no point to which we can effectively direct our attacks?—Is it not rather, fellow-citizens, that after all these men in preparation, and expenses, and which year after year must be repeated, that we shall be put on our defence, and instead of attack, and injury to our enemy, and still faction obtained for wrongs, our armies, and all our ef-

...be exhausted, in barely protecting our territory from sudden irruptions, and securing our cities and towns from destruction? Will this be satisfaction for wrongs, or obtain our rights?—On the other hand, will our enemy be idle, or is she incapable of doing us harm? and especially if our troops are marched to Canada. We, having declared and commenced war upon her, is it not to be presumed that all her powers of injuring us, will be exerted? Do we not expect it, and can we justly complain, if war with all its horrors is retaken upon us—seeing we openly wage it by a public law? We should betray our duty and be unworthy of confidence, were we to suffer our feelings and our resentments to blind us to these considerations—a prudent nation, not wasteful of its own blood and heedless of consequences, will weigh their means and their dangers. Those who decide on war and rashly plunge into the gulph it opens upon their country, without counting its cost, its length, its uncertainty and inevitable miseries, we may respect their impulses and their spirit, but it is our bounden duty to warn our countrymen against such counsels.—If warning, in so plain a case, is requisite, it is wrong to inflame our minds to vengeance and rush into greater evils, even in a just quarrel, or particular offences, where our country is the stake, and there is danger, nay almost a certainty, that our loss will be infinitely greater than our gain. We are instigated, however, to fight for honor—to venture so many blessings, actually possessed, and to undergo so many certain distresses in order to evince our courage. But, fellow citizens, who doubt the courage of Americans? The world will witness for them that it is not fear, but prudence, and a love of country that restrains them from war—in the pursuit of which so many nations have lost their liberties, after glorious struggles in their just establishment. Do not therefore, let us be hurried into it, for what mankind call honor! Let us rather think of the honor of securing Peace and Union; let us prefer the honor which discretion and humanity dictate—that of saving and preserving the blood and treasure, & virtue and religion, and happiness of our dear country. Let it be our honor to prevent the introduction of standing armies—the increase of taxes and public debt—the distresses of private life—fathers, sons, and brethren—our friends and fellow-citizens—our patriots, torn from their homes—bleeding year after year, in this perhaps hopeless contest about orders in council and impressment!—And what must embitter all, dying on the side of the tyrant of France and Destroyer of Republics. And who shall say that ours will not fall by the same hand which has laid every other low, when by our aid he has accomplished his designs on England. Has he not thus weakened and ruined every People who have joined in his wars or trusted to his promises?

We cease, fellow citizens, to reflect on these direful but certain consequences, of a protracted WAR. Your own cool reflections will go far beyond the reach of these remarks to open to you its certain miseries—its doubtful issue, and multiplied horrors. Those of us, and of you who have witnessed its scenes of distress, in the revolution which is past, can want no dissuatives. We address ourselves more especially to those who may be strangers as yet to the calamities of war. In the sincerity of our hearts, and what but motives of love to our country can influence us, we intreat our fellow citizens, if any of them could lend their ear to this war, to PAUSE, before they give it their APPROBATION, or by stimulating it forward, make too wide the breach to be healed.

Those of our rulers who imprudently have pledged themselves, step by step, to war—those who consult their passions, or profit from commissions, army employments and public offices—men in the southern and western states who will suffer little; and indeed, who will thrive and grow great upon its length and devastations—may even many sincere friends of their country, may unthinkingly, or rashly advise you to War. But in a matter of this importance, let each citizen calmly judge for himself. Let the prudent, the impartial and disinterested—the Great Body of FARMERS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS, MERCHANTS, and every class and description of industrious and GOOD CITIZENS, ask themselves, whether they expect, that a long, and deadly warfare, for such causes as have been mentioned, will be better than continued Peace, Commerce, Liberty, Security, and Union, among ourselves?

Is it not evidently better, to reject Peace, and all its certain advantages, than to proceed in the dangerous path of War? Surely we may anticipate, that a People, so enlightened and thoughtful of consequences, will not decide to carry on this war, so declared, longer than the time necessary to procure its Constitutional REPEAL.—We trust, that a set of our citizens will see the folly, and the benefits of Neutrality, and of going back to the ground of Neutrality.

Do our Fellow-Citizens inquire, then, how they are to prevent the calamities

of War, and how they shall regain the blessings of Peace? We answer—that with yourselves rests the choice of either. The act, declaring war, is but a law;—with no force, or permanence, beyond any other law, carried through by a majority in Congress.—It differs only in its importance, and in the dreadful consequences to society, if rashly declared by rulers, and blindly continued by the people.—Being a law, however, it is our bounden duty to obey it—to yield our personal services under it when not legally exempted, or pay the requisitions made on property, when rightfully demanded; and all this while it continues in force. But as on every other act of the public servants, it is the right of those who appoint them, to determine on its fitness to promote their good, the people are not bound to approve this or any other law; nor is it their duty to engage the public passions—exciting them to violence and denunciations; inveighing, with thoughtless bitterness, at those citizens who sincerely and constitutionally exercise the rights of Freedom, in endeavours to restore speedy peace to the country.

We have heard and examined, all the reasons and pretences, for this War.—Our judgments—of the ties by which we feel bound to the land of our nativity, constrain us to DECIDE FOR PEACE, and to invite all our fellow citizens to join with us, in its speedy attainment.—Do you ask us again, how you are now to obtain Peace and its Blessings, since War is begun.—We answer, by FREEDOM OF SPEECH—FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—and by your Rights of SUFFRAGE.

It is the high prerogative of the People—it is the distinguishing excellence of their happy constitution, when, from error, or sinister councils, grievous and ill-judged laws are passed, by persons in office under them, contrary to their interest and wishes; it is, we say, the right and Great Duty of the People, to obtain a REPEAL of such obnoxious laws, through the agency of our Representatives.—How many of such laws, passed by even large majorities, has the Voice of the People condemned, and their new Representatives abolished.—Errors, grievous errors, are fallen into by government, as well as individuals.

Our path, then, fellow-citizens, is a familiar one; it is plain, lawful, and honorable.—We must obtain a Repeal of this law, by choosing Public Representatives, both in the Federal and State Legislatures, who, instead of exciting war, will comply with the wishes and fulfil the duties they owe to the People, by an immediate repeal of the act, declaring War.

Our petitions for peace have been rejected;—nay, contemptuously treated, by many of the administrators of government.—A majority of our State Representatives in Congress, to their great honor, but in vain, have recorded their solemn vote against the war-bill.—They knew upon whom the weight of it was to fall.—Not upon the chief instigators of it, but upon their own and the Nation's States.—It is not to be expected, that the men who have made the war, will repeal the law, and thus restore peace. Nay, we are told, it shall continue until England yields to conditions which we may well believe she never will yield to, especially if attempted to be extorted from her by force of arms.

Those who have commenced the war say, they aim at peace also, and expect to arrive at it, through a long and precarious struggle, by forcing England to submission.—The means we propose for peace, is to end this impolitic and hazardous undertaking at once, by a change of rulers. A very few friends of peace, added to those numerous, able and patriotic opposers of war, now in our councils, will effect a repeal of the war-bill.

This will place us, by a mere ordinary act of legislation, on the ground we were—at will then be for us to stand on the defensive, and treat with Great Britain in the true spirit of peace and mutual concession.—We need not fear that our new councils will disavow or abandon this country—we believe new councils can make a speedy and honorable adjustment, out yet while the war-bill is in the way.—It is the evident interest of England, to be on equal terms with America; this we repeat, will be easily affected, when the administration is changed, the persons not committed to this course of things, are chosen; and when this now insuperable bar of war is removed, by repealing the law which declared it.

In the mean time, and until this salutary change can be effected by our VOTES, we must indeed suffer much from its duties, and many losses be sustained; nothing however compared with those a continuance of war will produce.—Our ELECTIONS are near—they ought and can ensure to us an end of these scenes, and of all the calamities which protracted hostilities, growing more dreadful as they lengthen, will inevitably produce.—We intreat you, fellow-citizens, then, to decide on PEACE, not through war, but by the constitutional and speedy effect of your Elections. Choose men to represent you, who you know are for Peace, and an honorable, speedy, and practicable adjustment of differences with Great Britain.—Our happy constitution, for securing and providing against the fatal errors, into which even majorities in the public councils often fall, puts it in the power of the people to get back to the ground of safety, by procuring a correction of the proceeding, through new Representatives. We are soon to be called to the choice of Electors, of the President and Vice-President—Members of Congress, and our own State Officers.—Never could a call be made upon us more solemnly to UNITE, not to APPROVE, carry on, and inflame this impolitic and rashly-declared War; but to unite, in adding to our public councils, faithful advocates of Peace, Commerce and Agriculture; men who are not pledged by their previous conduct, passions and interests of office, to persevere in an injurious and uncertain warfare. Men who will join with those now in office, and friendly to peace in its restoration.—Happy for our country, if a majority is attained in the public department, who may be disposed to repeal the war-act, in the next Congress; our disputes with Great Britain, which are nothing in the scale against Peace, may be quickly and honorably adjusted, not by the SWORD, as is now preferred, but through the agency of mutual interest and friendly negotiation.

It is amazing, that a few men, capable of turning the majority either way, should, in such a state of unpreparedness, with divided councils, divided country, and against the declared and solemn renouncements of the People, have cast their votes on the side of involving these States, in the horrors, uncertainty, and burthens of WAR.

In considering our measures, to obtain a change of Councils, this CONVENTION feel it their duty to declare, they ought to be temperate, well weighed, and firm;—it is not a time, for the true friends of their country, to shrink from their duty.—This is no question, of a small concern.—It must, and should call to its aid, the sober thought, the reflecting judgment, and the steady purpose, of the good and Independent Electors, and Citizens of New-Jersey, no matter of what party.—It is their privilege, and great security, when GRIEVANCES occur, to redress them, BY A CHANGE OF MEN AND MEASURES.

This is the Remedy at hand to us, on this trying occasion—and, like Men and Brethren, let us lay hold of it.

That a WAR Party is organized, who will stimulate the passions of the People, by appeals to their power and prowess, and by exciting prejudice against those, who perceive the necessity of changing our public Councils, is already too evident.

This Convention is aware of the frequency and effect of thus operating on the public mind: But their confidence rests, on the final good sense and judgment, of a wise and discerning People.—They will look to the men, and their principles—to the reasons which should have most weight; above all, their own solid reflections, on the nature, evils, and uncertainties of War, will, we trust, lead to a right conclusion, even though some of them may entertain resentments justly towards England.

Even those who are for war, and who shall take such means to succeed in continuing it, are yet entitled to the rights of free opinions and free suffrage. On the other hand, this Convention feel it due to the great body of their Fellow-Citizens whom they represent, and who are opposed to this War—of all Parties—to assert and maintain, in their behalf, THE GREAT RIGHTS OF A FREE PRESS—FREE SPEECH AND OPINION—AND OF FREE SUFFRAGE: These are the BULWARKS OF LIBERTY.—Bad Laws, and misguided Councils, measures most fatal to the best interests of society, would proceed and be executed with high-handed oppression—they could never be changed—by force—terror—and menaces, could lawfully be employed, to silence complaint, and hide the people's interest and dangers from their view.—Every man in society has a right—it is a duty to himself and Country, publicly to examine the policy and tendencies of any law; to obey it while in force; but if he deems it pernicious, to state every objection to it which exists, and every evil consequence which may flow from its continuance, in order to obtain its Repeal, by Electing men who will repeal it. Especially is it the duty of every man, who is convinced that a law declaring war, is most impolitic and will, if continued, ruin, or go far to ruin the country, to lift his voice on the side of Peace and of repeal. Should, therefore, any man or set of men, be so lost to decency, and so inimical to the liberties of Speech, of the Press, and of Suffrage, as to attempt to over-awe the People—by menaces, by terror, under the pretences so often used to stifle truth, that they are Traitors, Tories, and Enemies,—because they advocate a CHANGE of Rulers, and Repeal of a Law, which they deem the greatest grievance ever brought on them; of such men, promoting such arbitrary doctrines by such unworthy means, let us all beware. They cannot, Fellow-Citizens, be the friends of Freedom or their Country.—Such conduct will receive, as it ought, the condemnation of every independent Freeman, be he for War or Peace.

Let those who advocate the continu-

ance of the men in power, and of this law, be heard;—let them freely prove the necessity, benefits and blessings to the Country, if they can, of the War:—On the other hand, those who consider that our councils should be changed and the war law be repealed, as productive of many and irreparable grievances and consequences:—it is their right and duty to set forth their reasons, and by every lawful and public means promote the wished for CHANGE. If this were not so, an inflated or misguided administration have only to declare War, and it becomes perpetual—no voice must be heard to procure its repeal.

Already have many states—a great portion of the people—most of our own immediate representatives, and distinguished men in our councils—protested against the measure of war as big with danger to our Interests, Liberty and Union: They are now, since its passage—by addresses—by the press—by freedom of speech and opinions, exposing its mischief and dangers—and preparing the minds of their fellow-citizens to obtain its repeal, by changing the public officers: Are all these States, distinguished men and citizens, enemies and traitors to the country?—Those who shall inculcate such sentiments and principles as these, may for a short time succeed in heating the passions of an unthinking few—but its influence cannot reach, to intimidate or controul the free electors of these states, from setting forth the grievances of law, or other measures, or changing the councils which made them—and thus, in the only constitutional way they have, producing their repeal.

Fellow-citizens, we close this address with repeating our hope and belief—that the only great question with us all, in our ensuing Elections—will be—whether we shall change our councils and repeal the war bill; treating further with England on the points of difference in amicable negotiation, before the war has become fixed too deep to be removed. Or whether we prefer its continuance, with all its certain evils and uncertain prospects, or obtaining the least good.

This is a fair, and lawful, and constitutional question; it is the most solemn one ever brought before the people, and their VOTES, after hearing and reflecting on all the reasons for and against, must and ought to decide it. For ourselves, we have carefully avoided every subject and circumstance—relative to other questions or measures of the administration. This law declaring war, stands by itself—we think sincerely and unanimously, that the best and most important interests of the country, demand its speedy repeal, and that to effect this, a new administration should be chosen. Our reasons are before you and the world—we have presented them to no particular set of men or party; but to ALL. We have laid aside every feeling, but what arises out of this momentous question—involving so many dear and permanent interests. Our language is plain and unreserved, as our rights and duty demanded in a great cause. Our proceedings are wrapped in no secrecy—nor are we unknown to our fellow-citizens.—What we have said and advised is the result of calm reflection and undoubted conviction. If we have erred we trust no man can charge us with being enemies to our country—bound to it as we are, by so many ties of interest, affection and duty. We are the open, sincere advocates, and shall be, in all our relations and situations, of a change in our public councils, and a speedy repeal by Congress, of the act declaring War.

In this change of councils exists the common safety—it will prudently arrest the dangerous career into which an ill-timed and unnecessary War is hastening the country, and preserve from further destruction, more SUBSTANTIAL BLESSINGS YET IN OUR POSSESSION than any other people now in the world enjoy.

Signed by order of the Convention, JONATHAN ELMER, Chairman, JOHN OUPWATER, Sec'y. Trenton, 4th July, 1812.

By the last Mail.

COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 28.
INVASION OF CANADA.
BY WILLIAM HULL.
Brigadier-General and Commander-in-Chief of the North-Western Army of the United States.
A PROCLAMATION.
Inhabitants of Canada!
After thirty years of peace and prosperity, the United States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great-Britain, have once more left them no alternative but manly resistance or unconditional submission. The army under my command has invaded your country, and the standard of Union now waves over the territory of Canada. To the peaceable, unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to find enemies, not to make them. I come to protect, not to injure you.

Separated by an immense ocean and extensive wilderness from Great-Britain, you have no participation in her councils, no interest in her conduct—

you have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice; but I do not ask you to avenge the one or redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford every security consistent with their rights and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessings of civil, political and religious liberty, and their necessary result individual and general prosperity.—that liberty which gave decision to our councils, and energy to our conduct in a struggle for independence, and which conducted us safely and triumphantly through the stormy period of the revolution—the liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the nations of the world, and which afforded us a greater measure of peace and security, of wealth and improvement, than ever fell to the lot of any country.

In the name of my country and by the authority of government, I promise you protection to your persons, property and rights. Remain at your homes, pursue your peaceful and customary avocations; raise not your hands against your brethren. Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore, of the same family with us, heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression and restored to the dignified station of freemen. Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance, but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency—I have a force which will look down all opposition, and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater. If, contrary to your own interests and the just expectations of my country, you should take part in the approaching contest, you will be considered and treated as enemies, and the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you. If the barbarous and savage policy of Great-Britain be pursued, and the savages let loose to murder our citizens and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination. The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife, will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation! No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian will be taken prisoner; instant destruction will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice and humanity, cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrong, it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retaliation. I doubt not your courage and firmness—I will [not] doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender your services voluntarily, they will be accepted readily. The United States offer you peace, liberty and security, your choice lies between these and war, slavery and destruction. Choose them, but choose wisely; and may He who knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in His hand the fate of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interests, your peace and happiness.

By the General,
A. P. HULL.
Captain of the 13th United States' Regiment of Infantry and Aid-de-Camp. Head-Quarters, Sandwich, July 12, 1812.

Dr. Reynolds of General Hull's army writes, that on the 5th of July the army commenced firing on the British dogs in Sandwich, and we have reason to believe a number of them were killed.

[National Intelligencer.]
In the American vessels taken by the English near Detroit, about 50 prisoners were made, including, paymaster Dent, Lts. Sharp and Gooding. The property was worth about 40,000 dollars.

After taking Sandwich, a soldier accidentally shot Major Munson, and he is not expected to live.

August 1.
Extract of a letter from John S. Edwards, Esq. of the town of Warren, Ohio, dated Huron, July 17, 1812.
On Monday the 6th July, Gen. Hull arrived with his army at Detroit. Saturday night the 11th July he crossed over to Sandwich, on the Canada shore, sixteen miles above Malden, with two thousand men, and took possession of it without bloodshed, at which place he was by the last advices fortifying.

The British have collected all their forces at Malden, where it appears, they are determined to make a stand. They have two hundred & fifty regular troops, seven hundred militia, and about four hundred Indians. The country about Malden is in the greatest state of alarm and distress possible: all the men of the region, have been drove into the garrison at Malden; and a great proportion of them at the point of the bayonet.

The British are engaged in putting all their most valuable effects on board of their vessels, prepared to go down the Lake; provided they should be drove to extremes.

The Indians are waiting to see the event of the contest before they take stand. And nothing is to be feared this quarter, unless Gen. Hull should be beaten.

NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, AUGUST 2.
FROM HALIFAX.
His Britannic Majesty's armed fleet, Cleary, of 19 guns, (35 days from L.

land, and 9 from Halifax) arrived in our city yesterday. Mr. George Barclay, son of the late Consul Barclay, is a Messenger, with despatches for our government, and his B. M. Charge d'Affaires. Mr. Barclay goes on immediately to Washington, with his despatches. The despatches are said to relate to the suspension or revocation of the Orders in Council.

A. J. Foster, Esq. Col. Barclay, General Wallace, and the Governor of Bermuda, had sailed for England.

The Gleaner has brought no English papers; and we cannot learn that she has brought out a printed copy of the repeal of the Orders in Council, which it was said she had.

HALIFAX, July 18.
H. M. S. Maidstone, Capt. Burdett, has arrived from England with despatches. Sailed from Plymouth June 17 Despatches in Cypher, from France to the U. S. are said to be intercepted. The Astrea, Nymph, and Loire frigates, were under sailing orders, supposed for this place; and ten line of battle-ships, and several frigates, were fitting with the greatest expedition, 'twas said for foreign service.

August 4.
Lesson for Rioters.

At the last criminal court held in this city, five of the rioters who attempted to pull down a house in James-street, were tried, convicted, and sentenced to one year's confinement in the city-prison or Bridewell.

The U. S. frigate Essex, Capt. Porter, has captured and sent into Baltimore a British brig laden with rum. A letter from Capt. P. of the 13th ult. mentions, that he was in pursuit of the British frigate Thetis, with a large quantity of specie on board.

On Monday last General Armstrong took command of the forts, &c. in the harbour of New-York, in place of Gen. Bloomfield, who has returned to Trenton to attend the meeting of the Legislature of New-Jersey.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, AUGUST 5.

History of the Baltimore Mob.

THE public sensibility has been lacerated for many days by the horrid acts perpetrated in Baltimore. By drugs and fets of Europe—and which are almost equal in enormity to the barbarities exercised by the French blood drinkers, or the Irish Whiteboys. These excesses have been encouraged by the administration papers, and are now either abetted, apologized for, or noticed by mean and hypocritical comments; and the object in their encouragement is the support of the present War Administration; and the prostration of the Freedom of the Press, and the Right to expose the folly and wickedness of the Servants of the People.

A few presses in the United States have long been "marked" in the leading Ministerial Papers as peculiarly obnoxious to the Madison-and-War Junta.—Of these the Baltimore Federal Republican stood preeminent, and was the first to be "put down." As the hirelings of the junta found themselves wholly unable to answer the arguments, or refute the cutting truths which appeared in the "Republican,"—and as it was known that the editors had not in one jot or tittle violated the Laws of the Land, and therefore were not amenable to Constitutional tribunal, the Mob was instructed to take the Law into their hands, and Moblike to begin with Execution. Accordingly the printing-house was attacked, demolished, and the property of the editors—Messrs WAGNER and HANSON—utterly destroyed; while not a little finger of the sworn protectors of the Rights of the Citizens was lifted to prevent the atrocious deed. In the exercise of their rights, Messrs WAGNER and HANSON—men eminent for science, love of country, and native independence—re-established their office in Georgetown, and sent the papers to Mr. WAGNER's house in Baltimore for distribution to their subscribers. In the new series, the turpitude and misconduct of the administration and its Baltimore abettors, were again exposed with the customary spirit and independence; and they were again threatened by the Mob with another Execution. Finding the nominal Administrators of the Laws would not protect them, Mr. Hanson (Mr. Wagner being at the office in Georgetown) appealed to the Law of Self- Preservation, and solicited the assistance of his friends in the defence of his legal castle. Accordingly, about fifty of these friends, collected from various parts of the city, who happened to be in the city, armed themselves, and complied with the request in occupying the House, and putting it in the best possible state of defence.—These friends were almost all Men, native Americans—many of them Heroes of the Revolution—Men who were defending the Rights of Country, and the Freedom of the Press, in the high places of the field, when the misguided mob which threatened them, were either unborn, or were the cringing vassals of the tyrannies of Europe in the usual hour—10 at night.—The mob renewed their work of burglary and murder, by assaulting the house with stones, brickbats, &c. General Lee—a most heroic soldier of the revolution, and an eminent statesman—directed the defence of the house. The mob were cautioned to desist, and to

show that its defenders were armed, several pistols, loaded only with powder, were discharged.—But the mob, urged on by a Frenchman, continued their assault, and beat in the windows before a single ball was fired: But at last finding their existence at stake, the defenders of the house fired with shot, and killed one Dr. Gale, a ring-leader of the mob, and another person, and wounded several. The mob then retreated from the scene, but broke open a gun-house, stole a piece of artillery, loaded it brought it near the house, and threatened to blow it down. In the meantime about one hundred of the militia collected and used some endeavors to disperse the mob, but in vain. Partial but cautious attacks were renewed on the house through the night; but the garrison, which had determined to act only on the defensive, regarded them as too feeble to be retaliated. In the course of the night, many of the defenders of the house were permitted to return to their homes. In the morning a mob jury sat on the bodies of the killed, and without much investigation returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against the defenders. As soon as this was communicated to the house, Gen. Lee sent a flag to the mob intimating the readiness of himself and friends (about 25) to submit to the laws of the land.—A negotiation was entered into, and the faith and honor of the Mayor and Gen. Striker, the commander of the militia, was pledged, that if they surrendered, they should not receive any injury, until brought to trial. They accordingly surrendered, left the house, and were conducted by the military to the jail; but on the road were most cowardly pelted by the mob, insulted, and threatened with death in 24 hours. Being lodged in jail, they were mostly disarmed, and continued there without examination all day.

The mob had retired to the Point for refreshment, and would probably have been contented with their success, had they not been goaded on to Murder by the "Whig," the leading Madison paper edited by one Irving, an Irishman, who thus impudently expressed himself: "So help me, Heaven, as our sincere opinion is, that since a band of murderous traitors, [thus accused and convicted by this alien self-created judge and juryman] did provoke the people, the people ought to have razed the house to the ground, and put them [the defenders] EVERY MAN, TO DEATH." This hint was sufficient. The mob knew there would be no military defence of the jail, notwithstanding the pledge; they assaulted it, beat down the doors with axes, and proceeded to the deliberate assassination of the twenty-six defenceless prisoners. The Heroes of Liberty made all the resistance of men, and several of them made their way through the canals, and escaped. But the brave Gen. Lingam, of Georgetown, a hoary-headed hero of the revolution, and a favorite of Washington, fell under the repeated assaults of the assassins, and expired.—Gen. Lee, of Virginia, a particular friend of Mr. Hanson, was also severely wounded in the head, and left for dead. Mr. John Thompson, a very powerful man and excellent citizen, after having his arm broke, and being most horribly wounded, was thrown into a cart, besmeared with tar and feathers, carted about town, pricked with a goad, and lacerated with a wool card, and then lodged in a watch-house. Mr. Hanson, the editor, made his way through the mob, and escaped with a few cuts and bruises. Messrs. G. Winchester and Daniel Murray were also considerably injured. Some escaped without much injury.—None escaped wholly unhurt. Gen. Lingam only, was killed upon the spot. But this was not owing to the abatement of the fury of the villains. They exulted over ten of their victims until morning, piled up like hogs at the steps of the jail, believing they were dead. By great persuasion, the physicians took them off, for the pretended purpose of dissection. And thus they were saved. All will recover, except Gen. Lee and John Thompson, whose cases were doubtful. There is not now a man of them within 20 miles of the city. A letter from Baltimore, dated July 31, says, "Nothing has been done, for the preservation of the city. The Criminal Court was in session, but has adjourned. The Grand Jury dare not, and will not sit. The Judge has explicitly told them, he can give them no protection. A dreadful stillness prevails, no man dare speak."

August 7.

TOWN-MEETING.

Yesterday was held a regular town-meeting, and one of the fullest we have ever seen, to take into consideration the subject of the alarming attack on the liberty of opinion and of the Press in Baltimore, at which, after a very candid and eloquent discussion, the resolutions, which were highly patriotic and spirited, were unanimously passed. A number of the Republican party attended and only two objections were taken to the adoption of the resolutions:—the first by Mr. Eines, who thought the recommendation to the citizens to provide themselves with arms, was unnecessary as there was no danger, that the peace of the town would be disturbed;—the other by Mr. Blake, who thought that one of the resolutions implicated the President of the United States.—

The first of these objections was replied to by Mr. Sullivan, in an eloquent and impressive speech of twenty minutes, and the other by the Hon. Mr. Livermore to the satisfaction, we believe of the whole assembly.

We were happy to hear George Blake, Esq. United States Attorney of this District, avow in Town-Meeting, yesterday, that the CAUSE OF WAR WAS EXTINCT, by the Repeal of the Orders in Council. Consistency will we trust, induce this gentleman to OPPOSE A CONTINUANCE OF WAR, and unite with the Friends of Peace in accomplishing the termination of so disastrous a state of things.

The privateers Actress, of New-Haven, and Intention of Wiscasset, have been taken by the British frigate Spartan.

Privateer Gleaner, of 8 guns and 50 men, belonging to Kennebunk, has taken a prize off Halifax; after which an English frigate took the privateer, retook the prize, and sent them into Halifax.

It is reported that the ship Catherine of this port, has taken the British brig of war Plumper, and that the prize has arrived in the Bay.

Newport,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1812.

Peace Candidates,

For the 13th Congress of the United States.

Election to be made on the last TUESDAY of August.

Hon. RICHARD JACKSON, jun.
Hon. ELISHA R. POTTER, Esq'rs.

As the above Gentlemen have consented, at the very earnest solicitation of their Friends, to sacrifice their interests, and serve their native State at this important juncture, they will undoubtedly receive the support of all the real friends to our country, and advocates for PEACE.

The Eloquent Appeal of the Convention of Delegates, to the people of New-Jersey, we have given at length in this paper. We invite the attention of our readers to it as dispassionate and unanswerable.—It is addressed to all descriptions of people without distinction of party. Coming from a body of men, comprising more talents, more weight of character, and greater public services, than any assemblage of men ever collected in New-Jersey, upon any occasion before, no recommendation of ours can give it additional weight or interest with the People. It will be eagerly read, and its counsels treasured up by every sincere Friend to the Peace, Prosperity, and Happiness, of the country. The elections are in the hands of the people. They will all soon have the opportunity to exercise the rights of suffrage. Let them vote, according to the dictates of their consciences, their feelings, and the information which will previously be laid before them. We believe a large majority of the nation are opposed to the present war. We believe those who have plunged the nation into her present ruinous state, will by the loss of their offices, and the confidence of the people, ere long be convinced of their error. But let us use no other weapons than reason, arguments, facts and votes. After a fair trial, if the people return to Congress another war majority, the point will be settled, and the war must continue until a majority of the people are sick and tired of trying to see which nation can do the other the most harm.

Liberty of Speech.

The expectation of the friends of administration with regard to the course to be pursued by those who disapprove of the war into which they have plunged the nation, is not a little unreasonable. "In a state of peace" say they, "you very properly expressed your sentiments with boldness; but in a state of war, patriotism requires that you should support the government."—We will support the government, if by that is meant due obedience to the laws and a firm support of our inestimable constitution, and the rights which it secures to the people and the states. But we will not basely abandon the principles of WASHINGTON, and associate ourselves with those, whose chief ambition is the demolition of the principles he taught and practised. We will obey the laws enacted by the administrators of the government; but we will not cease to expose the madness and infatuation of their framers, nor to invite importantly those who love the UNION, and principles which can alone give it perpetuity, to transfer their confidence to those who better merit it. What! because a bad administration, and their misguided followers, after a long course of ruinous expedients, have completed their career of folly by a "premature and impolitic war," are the people to cease complaint, and to continue to load with honor and emoluments the authors of all their calamities? Not so; while the liberty of speech and a free press remain, we will exert the privileges of freemen in holding up to public view, the errors and misconduct of public men; and when the elective franchise is to be exercised, we trust the people will do their duty, as we shall be conscious we have done ours.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

By the Boston Stage which arrived late last evening, we received the Boston Palladium of Yesterday, containing the OFFICIAL REVOCATION OF THE BRITISH ORDERS IN COUNCIL, BY THE PRINCE REGENT. The Act of Revocation was dated on the 23d of June, and takes effect in all cases of capture from and after the 28th May last, it being understood that the government of the United States should as soon as may be, after notice of this revocation, repeal its acts of non-importation, and exclusion against the products and vessels of Great-Britain.

The Paris of America.

Under the Boston head in this day's Mercury will be found a correct history of the savage barbarities perpetrated in Baltimore. The melancholy recital will excite great emotion in the mind of every man of whatever party. "It cannot be concealed, (says the Boston Gazette) that the object of the mob in Baltimore was to prevent the expression of opinion, and to control the liberty of the press. It is useless to ask what the object of the opinions were which the mob have attempted to suppress. Whether they relate to the war or to any other object, opinions and acts are to be corrected if wrong, or punished if punishable, by the judicial tribunals only. We see then, with no little alarm, that in a city of the United States and within fifty miles of the seat of National Government, a blood thirsty mob have been permitted to reign triumphantly for days together, and even weeks, and perpetrate a most atrocious massacre, without the least interference of any civil authority! Why have this mob been thus permitted to reign.—God forbid that it should prove to be true that men in authority have connived at these enormities!"

The War.—All New-England seems to be alive with meetings, resolutions and addresses against the war. Old Virginia begins to raise her voice in various parts. In Maryland, Pennsylvania, especially in the city of Philadelphia, numerous meetings have been held and are holding, to devise measures to bring about a change of men—to put into office PEACE-MEN and turn out the advocates of war.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 1.
FROM BALTIMORE.

The passengers arrived this evening in the Pilot Stage from Baltimore, inform, that things were as quiet as per last account, that is, no new excesses were committed. The rioters were however still prowling about in small parties, endeavouring to discover those who had escaped—the wounded persons being still concealed.—It is further stated as a fact, that the Brigade of militia, which had been ordered out by Gen. Stricker, were directed to provide themselves with blank cartridge only, and that it was owing to this that the men would not muster. Governor Bowie had arrived in Baltimore, and it was said was about to issue his proclamation for arresting those concerned in the massacre at the jail, and bringing them to punishment.

A gentleman now in this city, (one of those who made his escape from the jail when the massacre began) states, that when the mob burst into the room where he was, one of them stabbed Gen. Lingam, who reeled towards a chest in the room and sat down on it, and tearing open his clothes exposed his breast, exclaiming, "Here are the scars of wounds received in the American revolution; strike me through them." He was immediately stabbed and killed.

The Revenue Cutter Gallatin, M'Neil, of Charleston, has captured a British ship Letter of Marque, after a severe engagement of 8 hours, and taken her into Savannah. The Letter of Marque was from Jamaica bound to England.

Died,

At Wilmington N. C. Mrs. MERIAM Levy, wife of Mr. Jacob Levy, Merchant, and daughter of the late Mr. Aaron Lopez, of this town.—As bright examples lead to imitation, it is useful to speak of departed worth.—Pleasing in her person, and connecting with her whole life a peculiar sweetness of behaviour, she attracted the love of all her acquaintance; delicate in her constitution, often was her health impaired.—She was like those blessings, who "brighten as they take their flight."—As a wife, no woman could appear more amiable, as a child none more dutiful, as a sister none more affectionate.—Altho' dead, she will not be forgotten, in that cold mansion in which she sleeps.—God will remember her, and awake her from the dust of death. This consideration is sufficient to hush every complaint, and to tranquilize those passions which naturally arise in the breasts of numerous relatives and friends, at so afflictive a dispensation.—We tender them, in much sympathy, the language of inspiration—"Be still, and know that I am God!"

TO WEAVERS.

WANTED, to engage 10 or 15 Weavers, to whom constant employment will be given.—Apply to, P. O. RICHMOND.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
August 8, 1812.

ENTERED.
Ship Alliance, Billington, Algeiras; sloop Alligator, Pearce, New-York.

CLEARED.

Sloop Mary-Ann, Smith, New-York. Arrived on Thursday last, ship Alliance, Billington, of this port, 37 days from Algeiras, with 56 pipes Malaga Wihe.—July 2, in lat. 34, long. 10, spoke ship Adriatic, Treadwell, 4 days from Cadiz for New-York.—July 21 lat. 39, spoke brig Thetis, Thorndike, 9 days from Boston for Cadiz, who informed us of the war.—August 3d, lat. 41, spoke ship Onclia, Taber, from Lisbon for New-York, but intended to make the first port he could.

Same day, Schooner Madockawando, Millet, from Washington, (N. C.) bound to Salem.—August 3d, 14 miles west of East-Hampton, saw a wreck, supposed to have been driven on shore by the British squadron; no spars, except her bowsprit, standing.—On Tuesday last, was boarded by a Vineyard pilot boat, Capt. Briggs, who gave information of one 64, and 3 frigates, being off Montaug; at 3 P. M. being 10 miles S. of Block-Island, heard 3 guns in a S. E. direction.—On Wednesday, 2 miles S. E. of Block-Island, Capt. M. heard several guns, but the weather being hazy, did not see any vessels.

Same day, Brig Criterion, Hunt, from Konnebeck.—The Criterion was bound to Alexandria, but hearing of the British squadron off Montaug, put into this port.

Arrived Yesterday, ship Stag, Smith, of Baltimore, 44 days from Lisbon.—The ship Harriot, Prior, sailed 19th June for Baltimore.—Left, ship Pocantous, Gov. Gilman, and Science, and brigs Favorite, Middlesex, Rockland, and Rising-States; sch's Sally and Nelson.—July 20, lat. 39, long. 57, spoke brig Short Staple, 10 days from Boston for Tenerife, who, (although blowing a gale) took every pains to inform us of the war.—July 28th, lat. 39, long. 65, spoke a Portuguese brig, 10 days from New-York.—August 1, lat. 39, long. 68, was brought too and boarded by an English gun-brig, who ordered Capt. S. on board with his papers; after some detention, informed Capt. S. he could not make a prize of him, in consequence of the gun-brig having been liberated at Annapolis, by the government of the United States to proceed to England.—On Wednesday last, 19 leagues from Nantucket shoals, spoke pilot boat Ulysses, 11 days from New-York on a cruise, for the purpose of informing American vessels of the war, and advising them to make the first port.

Same day, Brig Pilgrim, Young, from Sierra Leone, and 41 days from Bonavista, bound to Providence.—The brig Brandywine, Devens, of this port, sailed from Sierra Leone June 12th, for the leeward coast.—Left at Bonavista, 22 sail of American vessels, waiting for salt.—August 1st, lat. 37, long. 68, spoke brig Blanchy, 56 days from Lisbon for Baltimore.

WANTED.

At the BATTERY on Easton's Point. ONE THOUSAND Cedar Pickets, 14 feet long, and 9 inches diameter.—Proposals for furnishing them, if made within a week, will be received by the Assistant Deputy Quarter-Master, at Fort-Wolcott.

Fort-Wolcott, August 7.

AN ARMOURER.

WANTED, for the service of the United States, a person qualified as an Armourer.—Apply to the Commanding Officer of the U. S. Flotilla, (stationed at Newport,) at his Office on Dean's Wharf. Newport, August 6.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from on board U. S. Gun-Boat No 95, WILLIAM SEYMOUR, a yellow man, about 5 feet, 8 or 10 inches high, straight black hair; had on a blue jacket, duck trousers, and new fur hat.—Whoever delivers the above deserter to the Commanding Officer at Newport, or secures him in any jail, shall receive the above reward. By order of the Commanding Officer, W. M. ROBBINS. Newport, August 5.

FRESH FLOUR.

100 Bbls. Superfine Flour, 1st quality. 10 do. do. 2d do. Just received and for sale, cheap for cash, by P. O. RICHMOND. Newport, August 7.

LOST, Yesterday.

ON the Road from Assonet to Newport, or to-day in some street in this town, the 2d vol. of the History of the Jews, by H. Adams.—Whoever has found, and will return it to Rev. C. J. Tenney, of Newport, or to the Subscriber, will much oblige. ELIJAH MERIAM, Waggoner from Newport to Boston, Newport, July 8.

Isaac Dowe,
Respectfully informs the Public,
THAT he has opened in NEWPORT,
(R. I.) a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of Perry's Wharf, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.
Newport, June 20.

Abraham Sherman,
OFFERS for sale at his store, No. 155, Thames-street, the following Goods, which he will sell cheap for cash or approved credit, viz:—
20 bags Upland cotton.
20 boxes Chocolate.
5 chests Hyson } TEAS.
5 do. hyson-skin }
10 do. souchong }
9000 wt. excellent Coffee.
200 do. Loaf Sugar.
10 bales Cassia.
6 Hogsheads Molasses.
The above articles will be sold at wholesale and retail.
Likewise, A handsome assortment of European, India and American Goods, as usual.
Newport, April 30.

NOW LANDING,
And for Sale at Store No. 2, Perry's Wharf.
75 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugars A. I. S. O.,
5 bales cotton
5 Hhds. West-India Rum.
20 bbls. Turpentine.
20 casks spirits Turpentine.
5000 wt. Carolina Hams.
10 bbls. Varnish.
100 do. Tar.
50 do. Rosin.
Apply to
THURSTON & NEWMAN.
Newport, June 27.

THURSTON, STEVENS & FREEBORN,
Have just received and for sale at No. 3, Langley's Wharf.
70 Hhds. West-India Rum, of a superior quality.
1000 wt. Coffee.
25 bales Upland Cotton.
Together with a quantity of Naval Stores, Bacon, Hams, Flour, &c.
Newport, July 2.

BANK STOCK.
SEVEN shares in the capital stock of the Rhode-Island Union Bank, for sale, if applied for immediately.—Apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, July 10.

FOR SALE,
A SULKEY, in good order, with a plated Harness.—Apply at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, July 10.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Has just received and for sale at No. 11 Long-Wharf.
200 bushels Corn.
500 do. coarse American Salt.
500 do. fine Liverpool Do.
30 Hhds. first quality Molasses.
300 quintals Codfish.
4 Hhds. 3d proof West-India Rum.
4 do. New-England Do.
4 boxes brown Sugar.
10 do. Doolittle's Soap.
200 bushels Barley.
20 bbls. superfine Flour.
200 wt. Hogs Lard.
200 wt. Cheese of the first quality.
4 pipes Gin.
10 boxes Chocolate.
Also, stone, iron and earthen ware of all descriptions, with a large assortment of Lumber, viz. boards, clapboards, laths, timber, &c.
The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.
Newport, Jan. 8.

Lydia Miles,
TENDERS her sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Newport, and its vicinity, and begs leave to inform them, that she has removed from her late store to No. 165, Thames-street, next door south of the Post-Office, where she has for sale a general assortment of MILLINERY, and hopes through her diligent assiduity to please, to merit the continuance of the public patronage.
Newport, June 27.

TO LET
A Dwelling-House, pleasantly situated in Middletown, 3-1/2 miles from Newport, with every necessary convenience.—For further particulars enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Newport, July 10.

20,000 dills.

AND NO DEDUCTION.
HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY,

BEGINS drawing in September next.—This Grand Lottery presents an excellent scheme to make a Fortune for Five Dollars—having many capital Prizes.—Orders for the above Tickets received at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of

J. C. SHAW,

Who has lately sold Ten Prizes of One Hundred Dollars each, in the Dixville Road Lottery, besides a large number of small prizes of 50, 25, &c. &c.

Present original price of Harvard College Tickets—Whole \$ 5—Halves 2 62—Quarters 1 37—But will soon rise.

The Managers List of the drawing of Dixville Road Lottery has been received, and may be examined gratis at this Office; as also the drawings as far as they have proceeded, of the 3d class of Union College Lottery.

Prize Tickets in all the Lotteries will be taken in payment for Tickets.

Call once more, and remember, now is the time to make a Fortune!

Exchange & Lottery Office }
July 17, 1812.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends to continue the School now taught by Dr. COLMAN, in Church-street, so far as respects teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Navigation, &c. &c.

To such as may favor his design, he can only engage, that no exertions on his part, shall be wanting to forward the moral and literary improvement of the Children entrusted to his care.

JOHN MEIN.

I am persuaded that Mr. MEIN is well qualified to take the charge of the School I am about to relinquish. In the English branches, which only he proposes to teach, as far as I am able to judge, he is well versed, and will doubtless give satisfaction to his employers.

That he may receive encouragement and support is my sincere wish.

BENJAMIN COLMAN.

Newport, July 17.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer for sale,
20 bbls and 2 pipes India Point Gin.
9 hhd. & 18 bbls. Philadelphia Do.
10 Hogsheads Molasses.
10 do. West-India Rum.
6 Pipes Brandy.
20 chests Hyson Tea.
May 23, 1812.

RHODES & CAHOONE,
Have for Sale,
2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT.
Newport, August 24.

A Safe Retreat from WAR.
ANY person wishing to take a concern, and dictate the principal management in the Paper, Wool and cotton manufacturing establishments, have now offered to them one of the best chances which the country affords in the Greenville works, now erected on Pawtuxet river, four miles west of Narragansett bay, in Coventry.

Also for sale, near said premises, The Dwelling-House and Lots, and a share in the Washington Company's cotton spinning establishments.

For particulars enquire of Stephen Tillinghast, Esq. of Providence, or the subscriber on the premises.

THEODORE A. FOSTER.

Coventry, June 30.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of her late Husband, JAMES GOULD, of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to her, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the Testator to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them for settlement.

HANNAH GOULD, Executrix.

Newport, 15th of 2d mo. 1812.

NEW FEATHER BEDS

AND FEATHERS.

FIVE Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, and Feather Beds from 20 to 45 Dollars, kept constantly for sale. Likewise an assortment of Mattresses of every description, some suitable for under beds, all which will be sold on reasonable terms.—Also, 6 bales Upland Cotton, of a good quality, and a general assortment of Groceries and Crockery Ware, as usual, by

ABRAHAM BARKER.

Newport, Sept. 27.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale, on reasonable terms.

14 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
6 Pipes Brandy.
40 Do. Gin.
50 bbls. Do. 2d proof.
20 qr-casks cherry Wine, pure as imported.

1 pipe Tenerife Do.
4 casks Malaga Do.
10 hhd. Kentucky Tobacco.
20 kegs James River Do.
20 bales prime Upland Cotton.
100 bags Coffee.
20 do. Pimento.

10 chests Hyson-skin Tea, Trembull's cargo.

100 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.

250 bales Cassia

20 bbls. Prime and Mess Beef.

10 half-do. Do. Do.

40 boxes Spanish Segars, of a superior quality.

25 do. Soap.

A & S O,
A second-hand Chaise and Harness.

Newport, July 10.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.

10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.

7000 wt. white Do.

40 boxes white and brown Sugars.

10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.

3 Pipes Brandy.

4 Hogsheads Rum.

10 barrels Gin.

1 Pipe Wine.

3 seroons Spanish Indigo.

20 Logs Mahogany.

20,000 Havanna Segars.

20 boxes sperm Candles.

4 bags soft shell'd Almonds.

2 cases Canton Crapes.

Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.

5 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.

2 cables, partly worn.

Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.

25 M. Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS.

Newport, May 29.

Isaac Gould,

No. 176, Thames-street.

HAS added to his former stock, fashionable Imperial stuffs, for gentlemen's summer coats and pantaloons—fancy Vestings; silk Florentines; mandarin crape; white jean; cotton cassimere; patent nankeen.—On hand, real superfine black, blue, fashionable green, mixt and other Broadcloths; best super-black, blue, drab and mixt Cassimeres, with an assortment of trimmings; all of which he will sell as low for cash as can be purchased in Town.

Newport, May 30.

C. G. CHAMPLIN,

Has for Sale,

74 Tons of Russia Iron in flat bars.

71 Tons of Russia clean Hemp.

AND

90 Tons of Sweden Iron, in flat and square bars, of various sizes.

Newport, March 31.

Painter's Colours, Linseed Oil, &c.

UNDERWOOD & STEVENS

Painters and Glaziers—No. 118, Thames-street.

HAVE for sale, a general assortment of PAINTS, dry, or ground in Oil, of the first quality, and at the most reduced prices.

Their distant customers are informed, by sending the dimensions or description of whatever they may have to Paint, a suitable and sufficient quantity of Paints will be put up at the shortest notice.

Newport, March 20.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

BATHING-HOUSE,

Pelham-street.

THE Proprietor in announcing to the public in general, and to the patrons of this institution in particular, that it is now opened for the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to partake of the "luxury of the Bath," is happy in being able to state, that it is in every respect as complete as at any period since its establishment. To those acquainted it is unnecessary to say, that as to elegance of accommodation, quality of water, situation, cleanliness and attention, the Bathing-House is not inferior to any in the United States.

It is open every day, from sunrise until 9 o'clock in the evening, Sunday excepted, when it is closed at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Holders of shares will be furnished with tickets on account (not less than six at a time) by applying at the Bathing-House.

7 Tickets sold at the Bathing-House, and at the store of Mr. William Moore, No. 109, Thames-street.—Price 5 cents.

Newport, June 12.

Henry Moore,

Offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash or approved credit, at his Brick Store, No. 5 Market-square, at retail, viz:—

MADEIRA Wine, French Brandy,

West-India and New-England Rum, gin, molasses, porter, vinegar,

loaf, white and brown sugars; hyson, young hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea Teas; coffee, chocolate, pepper,

pimento, mace, cloves, nutmegs, ginger, cassia, basket salt, sweet oil by the

flask, salt fish, starch, raisins, tobacco, snuff, lamp oil, spermaceti and tallow

candles, soap, indigo, writing and wrapping paper, crockery and glass ware,

powder, tin, stone and iron ware, of all kinds; nails assorted; cotton and wool

cards, bed cords, cod lines, &c.—And sundry other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, by Wholesale,

10 pipes Gin, best kind; 6 hhd. 3d proof sweet flavoured Rum; New-England best London Porter; 10 kegs

James River Tobacco; 10 do. Ginger, best kind; 20 chests souchong; 6 do.

hyson-skin, 6 do. bohea Teas; 10 boxes Havanna and 26 bbls. Muscavado

Sugar; 22 boxes chocolate, No. 1 & 2; 1000 wt. coffee; 10 boxes raisins; 100

bbls. best Alexandria Flour; beef and pork by the bbl. and half do.; 20 boxes

New-York soap; 10 do. spermaceti candles; 10 bales New-Orleans cotton;

1000 wt. cordage, different sizes; 12,000 gross corks; 1 ton bar iron; 10

casks Nails, of different sizes.

Also, Seven shares in the Rhode-Island Union Bank, if applied for soon.

N. B.—He returns his sincere thanks to his former customers, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Newport, June 20.

Newport Shoe-Store,

and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-street.—Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large

assortment of ladies and gentlemen's misses and youth's morocco and leather

SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen in Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slippers or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and Shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, binding skins, boot webbs, cord and tassels.

All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

JOHN DEBLOIS & SAUNDERS BREESE,

RESPECTFULLY Inform their Friends and the Public, that they have formed Partnership in Trade, under the Firm of

DEBLOIS & BREESE,

At No. 112, Thames-street, corner of Church-street, next north of Gov. Martin's.

Where they offer for sale, (at as low a rate as can be purchased in this Town) an assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, at wholesale and retail.

N. B. They will also transact business on Commission.

Newport, April 3, 1812.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin

Bread, Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon, coarse and blown Salt by the bushel;

Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Myrtle Tyle by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. Also A quantity of Bricks & a File, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, No. 15, Church-street—Apply to ANN OLYPHANT, on the premises.

Newport, July 24.

William Engs & Son

No. 170, Thames-street,

HAVE recently received a large quantity of NAILS, of almost every description, and of the very best quality, which together with the usual assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. are for sale on reasonable terms.—Also, Russia and Swedes Iron assorted, steel, sheet Lead, &c. &c.

Newport, May 1.

In Town-Meeting, Newport,

Wednesday, July 24d, A. D. 1812.

AN ACT,

To prevent unnecessary alarms in the Town of Newport.

SEC. 1st.—Voted and Resolved, That if any person, after the passing of this act, shall fire any gun, pistol, squib, or other fire works in any road, street, lane or tavern, or other public house, or in any other place within the limits of this town, or shall beat any drum after sun-set and before sun-rise, he shall upon complaint and conviction thereof, before any one of the Justices of the Peace, Warden or Wardens, pay as a fine the sum of Five Dollars for the first offence, and Seven Dollars for every subsequent offence, for the benefit of the Town; Provided, That nothing in this act shall extend to any person who shall or may beat a drum when a child or children are missing, and in cases when an alarm of the inhabitants may be necessary, or to any person who may or shall beat a drum before the hour of nine o'clock in the evening, for any military company belonging to this town.

Sec. 2d It is further Voted and Resolved, That if any commander of any Packet arriving at, or sailing from this harbor, shall fire or cause to be fired, from on board his vessel, any musket, swivel or other gun, after sun-set and before sun-rise, he shall be liable to the penalties mentioned in the first section of this act to be recovered in manner as herein prescribed.

Sec. 3d It is further Voted and Resolved, That it be the duty of the Town-Sergeant and of the Constables of this town, to complain in manner as before prescribed, of all violations of the preceding sections of this Act.

Sec. 4th It is further Voted and Resolved, That this Act be published three weeks successively in both of the Newspapers printed in this town, and continue in force during the present war.

Witness:
JONATHAN ALMY, Town-Clerk.

Newport, at Supreme Judicial Court, Clerk's Office, July 24th, 1812.

WHEREAS PETER AUSTIN, wife of Peter Austin, of Jarrettstown, in the county of Newport, Marine, hath this day filed in said Office her petition, praying (for certain reasons therein stated) that the bonds of marriage between her and the said Peter may be dissolved, and the marriage covenant declared null and void.

This is therefore to give notice to the said Peter Austin, that he be and appear, (if he doth so fit) at our next Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport, with in and for the county of Newport, on the Thursday next succeeding the fourth Monday in August next (to the cause (if any he has) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

GIDEON PALMER, Clerk.

Newport, at Supreme Judicial Court, Clerk's Office, July 24th, 1812.

WHEREAS DANIEL STEVENS, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Gentleman, hath this day filed in said Office, his petition, praying for reasons therein stated, that the bonds of marriage between him and his wife Mary Stevens may be dissolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated.

These are therefore to give notice to the said Mary Stevens, and to whomsoever else it may concern, that they be and appear before the next Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the fourth Thursday of August next, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

GIDEON PALMER, Clerk.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of WILLIAM PRIDE, late of Newport, Trade-deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their claims, and that we will attend at or respective dwellings for that purpose, at all time within said period.

GIDEON PALMER, } Comrs.
EDWARD SIMMONS, }
All persons indebted to said estate, are
PHEBE PRIDE, Adm'r.
Newport, July 6.

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL, but good FARM on Conanicut, late the property of Daniel Holloway, deceased, containing about Thirty Acres. Possession will be given the next spring.—Five Hundred Dollars must be paid down, and for remainder, collateral security may be given.—Apply to

MARY BABCOCK.

Newport, April 24.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

THE STORE and Lot in Water-street, lately occupied by Jason Sprague.—Apply to

B. W. CASE

Newport, April 17.

TO LET,

A DWELLING-HOUSE pleasantly situated in Middletown, 3-1/2 miles from Newport, with every necessary convenience.—For further particulars enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, July 10.